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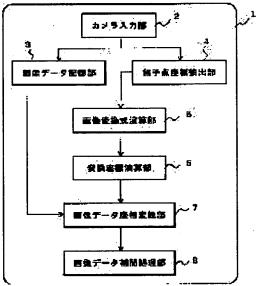
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(54) METHOD AND DEVICE FOR CORRECTING IMAGE DISTORTION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To correct the distortion of an image to be picked up by extracting lattice point coordinates from an image, calculating a coordinate trausformation expression by using the coordinate points, and using the coordinate transformation expression.

SOLUTION: The image obtained by expanding a lattice pattern in the same shape with the tetragonal lattice pattern stuck on the image to be picked up in parallel to a camera image pickup surface without varying the distance to the camera is inputted to a camera input part 2 and sent to a lattice point coordinate extraction part 4, which extracts all lattice point coordinates. After all the lattice point coordinates of each image are extracted, the coordinate data are sent to an image transformation expression arithmetic part 5 to calculates the transformation expression for the coordinates, which is sent to a coordinate transformation arithmetic part 6.



The transformation coordinate arithmetic part 6

transforms the coordinates of the source image by using the calculated transforms expression and an image data coordinate transforms part 7 reads the image stored in an image data storage part 3 and writes image data to the coordinates after transformation. Then, the image data of the source image are written to the coordinates after transformation and then an image data interrelating process part 8 interpolate data at a part where the image data is absent.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A thing without the computer-aided-design (CAD) data of the three dimension of an image pick-up object, Or the image distorted by the curved surface on the front face of a metallic material which deformed into the form which differs from CAD data by thermal stress, an impact, etc. and three-dimension configuration like irregularity, or the image pick-up system is set to the distorted amendment approach of the image at the time of developing at a flat surface. A lattice point coordinate is extracted from both the images of the image pick-up where the image which stuck and photoed the tetragonal lattice pattern to the image pick-up object, the tetragonal lattice pattern stuck on the image pick-up object, and an isomorphism-like grid pattern are developed to a camera image pick-up side and parallel, without changing distance with a camera. The image distorted amendment approach characterized by computing a coordinate transformation equation using the coordinate point, and amending distortion of the image of an image pick-up object by the coordinate transformation equation.

[Claim 2] In the distorted compensator of the image at the time of developing the image distorted by the curved surface on the front face of a metallic material which deformed into the form which differs from CAD data by the thing without the CAD data of an image pick-up object.

[Claim 2] In the distorted compensator of the image at the time of developing the image distorted by the curved surface on the front face of a metallic material which deformed into the form which differs from CAD data by the thing without the CAD data of an image pick—up object or thermal stress, an impact, etc. and three—dimension configuration like irregularity, or the image pick—up system at a flat surface By the coordinate transformation equation computed with a means to capture an image, a means to memorize the image data picturized with this means, a means to extract the lattice point coordinate of a tetragonal lattice pattern from the image picturized with this means, a means to calculate a coordinate transformation equation using the extracted lattice point coordinate, and this means The image distorted compensator which consists of a means to calculate the coordinate after conversion of a subject—copy image, a means to change the coordinate of a subject—copy image by the coordinate computed with this means, and a means to interpolate lack of image data.

[Claim 3] The image distorted amendment approach of having used affine transformation for the coordinate transformation equation in the distorted amendment approach according to claim 1. [Claim 4] The image distorted compensator which used affine transformation for a means to calculate a coordinate transformation equation in a distorted compensator according to claim 2.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the approach and equipment which amend distortion by the three-dimension configuration or image pick-up system of the curved surface on the front face of a metallic material at the time of detecting surface discontinuity generated on metallic material front faces, such as elevated-temperature components of a gas turbine, such as a crack and a blemish, and irregularity at a flat surface.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, projective transformation was carried out to the camera image pick-up side, using the CAD data of a distorted amendment object etc. as a distorted amendment technique of an image, when it is the image from which the image with distortion changed the tetragonal lattice, the location of the lattice point in an image is measured, it opted for conversion used as the basis of distortion in approximation, and it is amended.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] When it deforms into the form which differs from CAD data by the thing without the CAD data of the object of distorted amendment or thermal stress, an impact, etc., the geometric distorted amendment which uses CAD data becomes difficult.

[0004] The purpose of this invention is to offer the approach and equipment which amend the distortion at the time of developing the body of a curved surface and a concavo-convex three-dimension configuration at a camera image pick-up flat surface geometrically, or distortion by the image pick-up system, even if there are no CAD data when a distorted amendment object deforms and it differs from CAD data and.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above—mentioned purpose, two kinds of images of the image which picturized the image which stuck and picturized the tetragonal lattice pattern to the image pick—up object, the tetragonal lattice pattern stuck on the image pick—up object, and the isomorphism—like grid pattern in the condition of having developed to a camera image pick—up side and parallel, without changing distance with a camera are taken. A lattice point coordinate is extracted from both images, a coordinate transformation equation is computed using the coordinate point, and it is attained by amending distortion of the image of an image pick—up object by the coordinate transformation equation.

[0006] That is, even if there are no CAD data etc. by sticking and photoing a tetragonal lattice pattern to an image pick-up object, the image in the condition of having projected the tetragonal lattice pattern on the object can be photoed. Moreover, the image picturized where the tetragonal lattice pattern and the isomorphism-like grid pattern which were stuck on the image pick-up object are developed to a camera image pick-up side and parallel, without changing distance with a camera can be taken, the formula of coordinate transformation can be created by extracting a lattice point coordinate from both images, and it is attained by amending distortion of the image of an image pick-up object by the created coordinate transformation

equation.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] One example of this invention is applied to metallic material surface crack detection equipment, and the example carried out to the image compensator for amending the distortion at the time of developing the curved-surface section and concave heights on the front face of a metallic material at a flat surface is explained using a drawing.

Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the hardware configuration of the image distorted compensator by this invention, and the camera input section 2, the image data storage section 3, the lattice point coordinate extract section 4, the image transformation type operation part 5, the conversion coordinate operation part 6, the image data coordinate transformation section 7, and the image data-interpolation processing section 8 constitute the image distorted compensator 1.

[0008] An image distorted amendment flow is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. The image picturized with the camera 2 is incorporated in the camera input section 2 (processing step 10), the image is transmitted to the lattice point coordinate extract section 4 and the image data storage section 3, in the lattice point coordinate extract section 4, all lattice point coordinates are extracted (processing step 20), and the image pick-up image of the object which removed the tetragonal lattice pattern is stored in the image data storage section 3 (processing step 21).

[0009] Next, the image in the condition of having developed the tetragonal lattice pattern and the isomorphism-like grid pattern which were stuck on the image pick-up object to a camera image pick-up side and parallel, without changing distance with a camera is captured in the camera input section 2 (processing step 30), the image is transmitted to the lattice point coordinate extract section 4, and all lattice point coordinates are extracted (processing step 40).

[0010] The coordinate data is transmitted to the image transformation type operation part 5 after extracting all the lattice point coordinates of each image, and transformation of a coordinate is computed (processing step 50) and it transmits to the conversion coordinate operation part 6. In the conversion coordinate operation part 6, the coordinate of a subject-copy image is changed using the transformation computed previously (processing step 60), and the image stored in the image data storage section 3 by the image data coordinate transformation section 7 is written in the coordinate after changing read in (processing step 70) and image data (processing step 80). After writing in the coordinate after changing the image data of a subject-copy image, the data of a part with which image data is missing in the image data-interpolation processing section 8 are interpolated (processing step 90), and processing is completed.

[0011] Hereafter, detailed explanation of each part is explained using drawing 3 thru/or drawing 5 R> 5, (several 1), and (several 2).

[0012]

x'=ax+bv+c, v'=dx+ev+h -- (several 1)

To an object: (x y) A tetragonal lattice pattern coordinate [of the stuck image] (x', y'): -- coordinate a.b of the image which developed the tetragonal lattice pattern and the isomorphism-like grid pattern which were stuck on the object to a camera image pick-up side and parallel, c, d and e, and h:correction factor q1=dm1+en1+h p1=am1+bn1+c -- p2=am2+bn2+c, q2=dm2+en2+h p3=am3+bn3+c, q3=dm3+en3+h -- (several 2)

(m1, n1), (m2, n2): (m3, n3) The coordinate of the image which stuck the tetragonal lattice pattern on the object (p1, q1), Coordinate a.b of the image which developed a tetragonal-lattice pattern and an isomorphism-like grid pattern which were stuck on p2 and (q2):(p3, q3) object to a camera image-pick-up side and parallel, c, d, e, h: As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, photo the image inputted into the correction factor camera input section 2. The image which stuck the tetragonal lattice pattern 10 on the object is picturized, and the image which removed the tetragonal lattice pattern after that is picturized. The tetragonal lattice pattern to stick doubles magnitude so that it may be in agreement with an object front face. The image in the condition of having developed the tetragonal lattice pattern 10 stuck on the image pick-up object in parallel with the camera image pick-up side 12, without changing distance with a camera 11 is picturized. However, a tetragonal lattice pattern uses what was stuck on the object, and an isomorphism-like thing.

[0013] The image data storage section 3 outputs the image which stores the image pick-up image of the object which removed the tetragonal lattice pattern, and is stored after coordinate transformation termination.

[0014] In the lattice point coordinate extract section 4, a lattice point coordinate is extracted from both the images of the image picturized where the image which stuck and picturized the tetragonal lattice pattern to the object, the tetragonal lattice pattern stuck on the object, and an isomorphism-like grid pattern are developed to a camera image pick-up side and parallel, without changing distance with a camera. The extract approach of a grid coordinate point changes into a binarization image the image captured like drawing 4 with a predetermined threshold, and extracts the coordinate of the lattice point of the image whole region by the method of superposition. The partial field near the lattice point is used as a template image 20 used for pattern matching. Moreover, when a good binarization image is obtained neither with a lighting condition nor the configuration of an object, the operator handling equipment uses how the mouse which accompanies the personal computer for control, a keyboard, etc. extract the coordinate of the lattice point manually. In the image transformation type operation part 5, the transformation of an image is computed using the coordinate of the lattice point extracted in the lattice point coordinate extract section 4. The coordinate (x y) of the image g which stuck and picturized the tetragonal lattice pattern to the object in the lattice point which makes a small triangle as the calculation approach of an image transformation type as shown in drawing 5 , and which adjoined (m1, n1), It is referred to as (m2, n2), and (m3, n3), and the coordinate (x', y') of the image f picturized where the tetragonal lattice pattern and the isomorphism-like grid pattern which were stuck on the object are developed to a camera image pick-up side and parallel, without changing distance with a camera is carried out to (p1, q1), (p2, q2), and (p3, q3). It can ask for the equation (several 1) of the linear transformation which maps these three points in the location which carried out distorted amendment by solving six equations of (several 2) about each correction factor (a, b, c, d, e, h). Distortion of the image surrounded by three points by this transformation can be amended, and distortion of the image whole region can be amended by repeating this actuation to the group of all the lattice points.

[0015] The conversion coordinate operation part 6 is applied to the transformation computed by the image transformation type operation part 5 about all the pixels of an image, respectively, and searches for the coordinate after conversion. The judgment with each pixel applied to which transformation makes a triangle in quest of the straight line which connects the lattice point coordinate of three points, and judges it by whether it is in the inside of three straight lines, or it is outside.

[0016] The image data coordinate transformation section 7 writes image data in another image memory based on the coordinate data after the conversion which asked for the image data stored from the image data storage section 3 by read in and the conversion coordinate operation part 6.

[0017] By the body of a curved surface and a three-dimension configuration like irregularity, since the grid pattern of a part with distortion is smaller than the grid pattern of a part without distortion and information is compressed, the image data lack produced when coordinate transformation is carried out by the image data-interpolation processing section 8 is interpolated.

[0018] From the image after the coordinate transformation surrounded first at the four lattice points, the approach of interpolation of image data searches for the coordinate of the part which lacks image data, and writes in image data using the about 5x5-pixel image data 3x3 pixels near the searched coordinate. In the case of this example, it is crack detection on the front face of a metallic material, and since a crack is distributed over the low gradation in 0 - 255 gradation, the image data to write in writes in the minimum brightness value of nearby image data.

[0019] The crack distributed over the curved surface on the front face of a metallic material and a bent image like irregularity by the above-mentioned processing can be developed at a camera image pick-up flat surface.

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] In the curved surface on the front face of a metallic material which

deformed into the form which differs from CAD data by the thing without the CAD data of an object or thermal stress, an impact, etc. according to this invention, and the image of a perverted three-dimension configuration like irregularity The image in the condition of having projected the tetragonal lattice pattern on the object even if there were no CAD data etc. by sticking and photoing a tetragonal lattice pattern to an object can be photoed. Moreover, the image picturized where the tetragonal lattice pattern and the isomorphism-like grid pattern which were stuck on the object are developed to a camera image pick-up side and parallel, without changing distance with a camera is taken. By extracting a lattice point coordinate from both images, the formula of coordinate transformation can be created and it becomes possible to amend distortion of the image of an image pick-up object by the created coordinate transformation equation.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram of the image distorted compensator which is the example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing the image distorted amendment flow of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] The image Fig. by the image photography approach of this invention.

[Drawing 4] The image Fig. by the extract approach of the grid coordinate point of this invention.

[Drawing 5] Drawing showing the lattice point used for the image transformation type creation time of this invention.

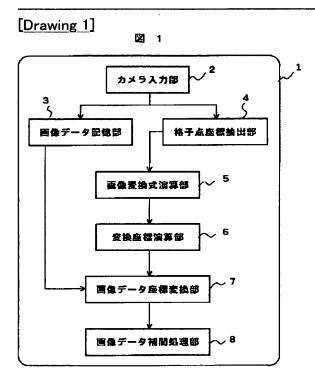
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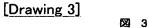
1 [— The lattice point coordinate extract section 5 / — Image transformation type operation part, 6 / — Conversion coordinate operation part, 7 / — The image data coordinate transformation section, 8 / — The image data-interpolation processing section, 10 / — A tetragonal lattice pattern, 11 / — A camera, 12 / — A camera image pick-up side, 20 / — Template image.] — A distorted compensator, 2 — The camera input section, 3 — The image data storage section, 4

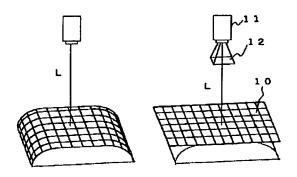
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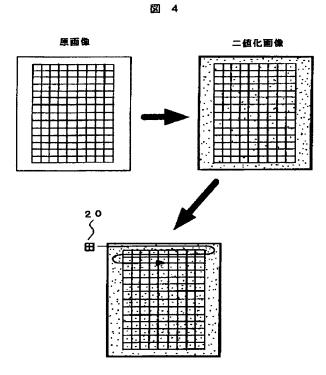
DRAWINGS



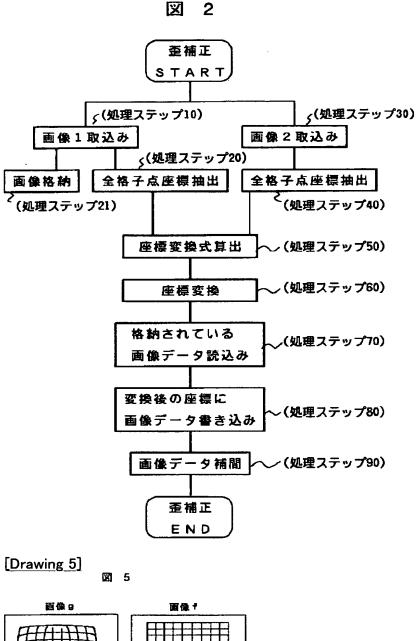


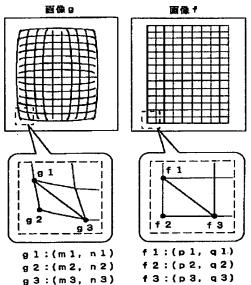


[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 2]





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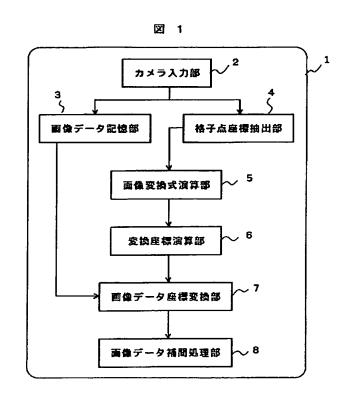
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(54) 【発明の名称】 画像歪補正方法及び装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 歪補正対象物が変形し、3次元のコンピュータ 支援設計(CAD) データと異なった場合及びCADデ ータがなくとも幾何学的に曲面及び凹凸のある物体をカ メラ撮像平面展開する際の歪みを補正すること。

【解決手段】画像を取込む手段で撮像した画像データを記憶する手段,該手段で撮像した画像から正方格子模様の格子点座標を抽出する手段,抽出した格子点座標を用いて座標変換式を計算する手段で算出した座標変換式により原画像の変換後の座標を計算する手段,該手段で算出した座標により原画像の座標を変換する手段,画像データの欠落を補間する手段からなる画像歪補正装置。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】撮像対象物の3次元のコンピュータ支援設計(CAD)データがないもの、または熱応力や衝撃等によりCADデータと異なる形に変形した金属材料表面等の曲面及び凹凸のような3次元形状又は撮像系により歪んだ画像を平面に展開する際の画像の歪補正方法において、撮像対象物に正方格子模様を貼り付けて撮影した画像と撮像対象物に貼り付けた正方格子模様と同形状の格子模様をカメラとの距離を変えずにカメラ撮像面と平行に展開した状態で撮像した画像の両画像から格子点座10標を抽出し、その座標点を用いて座標変換式を算出し、その座標変換式により撮像対象物の画像の歪を補正することを特徴とする画像歪補正方法。

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【請求項2】撮像対象物のCADデータがないもの、または熱応力や衝撃等によりCADデータと異なる形に変形した金属材料表面等の曲面及び凹凸のような3次元形状又は撮像系により歪んだ画像を平面に展開する際の画像の歪補正装置において、画像を取込む手段、該手段で撮像した画像データを記憶する手段、該手段で撮像した画像から正方格子模様の格子点座標を抽出する手段、抽20出した格子点座標を用いて座標変換式を計算する手段、該手段で算出した座標変換式により原画像の変換後の座標を計算する手段、該手段で算出した座標変換式により原画像の座標を変換する手段、画像データの欠落を補間する手段からなる画像歪補正装置。

【請求項3】請求項1記載の歪補正方法において、座標 変換式にアフィン変換を用いた画像歪補正方法。

【請求項4】請求項2記載の歪補正装置において座標変換式を計算する手段にアフィン変換を用いた画像歪補正装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ガスタービンの高温部品等の金属材料表面に発生したクラックや傷等の表面欠陥を検出する際の金属材料表面の曲面及び凹凸の3次元形状又は撮像系による歪みを平面に補正する方法及び装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、画像の歪補正技術として、歪補正対象物のCADデータ等を用いてカメラ撮像面に射影変 40換し、歪みのある画像が正方格子を変換した画像であるとき、画像における格子点の位置を測り、歪みのもととなる変換を近似的に決めて補正している。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】歪補正の対象物のCADデータがないもの、または熱応力や衝撃等によりCADデータと異なる形に変形した場合にはCADデータを用いての幾何学的歪補正は困難となる。

【0004】本発明の目的は、歪補正対象物が変形してADデータと異なった場合及びCADデータがなくとも幾

何学的に曲面及び凹凸の3次元形状の物体をカメラ撮像 平面に展開する際の歪み又は撮像系による歪みを補正す る方法及び装置を提供することにある。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため、撮像対象物に正方格子模様を貼り付けて撮像した画像と撮像対象物に貼り付けた正方格子模様と同形状の格子模様をカメラとの距離を変えずにカメラ撮像面と平行に展開した状態で撮像した画像の2種類の画像を取り、両画像から格子点座標を抽出し、その座標点を用いて座標変換式を算出し、その座標変換式により撮像対象物の画像の歪を補正することで達成される。

【0006】即ち、撮像対象物に正方格子模様を貼り付けて撮影することによりCADデータ等がなくとも、対象物に正方格子模様を射影した状態の映像が撮影可能である。また、撮像対象物に貼り付けた正方格子模様と同形状の格子模様をカメラとの距離を変えずにカメラ撮像面と平行に展開した状態で撮像した画像を取り、両画像から格子点座標を抽出することにより座標変換の式を作成することができ、作成した座標変換式により撮像対象物の画像の歪を補正することで達成される。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の一実施例を金属材料表面 クラック検出装置に適用し、金属材料表面の曲面部及び 凹凸部を平面に展開する際の歪みを補正するための画像 補正装置に実施した例を図面を用いて説明する。図1 は、本発明による画像歪補正装置のハードウェア構成を 示すブロック図で、画像歪補正装置1はカメラ入力部 2、画像データ記憶部3、格子点座標抽出部4、画像変 換式演算部5、変換座標演算部6、画像データ座標変換 部7、画像データ補間処理部8により構成する。

【0008】図2に画像歪補正フローを示す。カメラ2により撮像した映像をカメラ入力部2に取込み(処理ステップ10)、その画像を格子点座標抽出部4及び画像データ記憶部3に送信し、格子点座標抽出部4では全格子点座標を抽出(処理ステップ20)し、画像データ記憶部3では正方格子模様をはずした対象物の撮像画像を格納する(処理ステップ21)。

【0009】次に撮像対象物に貼り付けた正方格子模様と同形状の格子模様をカメラとの距離を変えずにカメラ 撮像面と平行に展開した状態の画像をカメラ入力部2に 取込み(処理ステップ30)、その画像を格子点座標抽出部4に送信し、全格子点座標を抽出する(処理ステップ40)。

【0010】各画像の全格子点座標を抽出後、その座標データを画像変換式演算部5に送信し、座標の変換式を算出(処理ステップ50)し、変換座標演算部6に送信する。変換座標演算部6では先に算出した変換式を用いて原画像の座標を変換し(処理ステップ60)、画像データ座標変換部7により画像データ記憶部3に格納され

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ている画像を読込み(処理ステップ70)、画像データ を変換後の座標に書込む(処理ステップ80)。原画像 の画像データを変換後の座標に書込んだ後、画像データ 補間処理部8にて画像データが欠落している部分のデー* *タを補間し(処理ステップ90)、処理が終了する。 【0011】以下、各部の詳細な説明を図3ないし図 5、(数1), (数2) を用いて説明する。 [0012]

x' = a x + b y + c, y' = d x + e y + h

… (数1)

(x, y):対象物に正方格子模様を貼り付けた画像の 座標

※形状の格子模様をカメラ撮像面と平行に展開した画像の 座標

(x', y'):対象物に貼り付けた正方格子模様と同※

a. b, c, d, e, h:補正係数 p1 = am1 + bn1 + c, q1 = dm1 + en1 + h

p2 = am2 + bn2 + c, q2 = dm2 + en2 + h

できる。

p3 = am3 + bn3 + c, q3 = dm3 + en3 + h

…(数2)

(m1, n1), (m2, n2), (m3, n3):対象物に正 方格子模様を貼り付けた画像の座標

(p1,q1), (p2,q2), (p3,q3):対象物に貼 り付けた正方格子模様と同形状の格子模様をカメラ撮像 面と平行に展開した画像の座標

a. b, c, d, e, h:補正係数

カメラ入力部2に入力する画像は、図3に示すように撮 影する。正方格子模様10を対象物に貼り付けた映像を 20 撮像し、その後正方格子模様をはずした映像を撮像す る。貼り付ける正方格子模様は、対象物表面と一致する ように大きさを合わせておく。撮像対象物に貼り付けた 正方格子模様10をカメラ11との距離を変えずにカメ ラ撮像面12と平行に展開した状態の映像を撮像する。 但し、正方格子模様は対象物に貼り付けたものと同形状 のものを使用する。

【0013】画像データ記憶部3は、正方格子模様をは ずした対象物の撮像画像を格納し、座標変換終了後に格 納している画像を出力する。

【0014】格子点座標抽出部4では、対象物に正方格 子模様を貼り付けて撮像した画像と対象物に貼り付けた 正方格子模様と同形状の格子模様をカメラとの距離を変 えずにカメラ撮像面と平行に展開した状態で撮像した画 像の両画像から格子点座標を抽出する。格子座標点の抽 出方法は、図4のように取込んだ画像を所定のしきい値 により二値化画像に変換し、パターンマッチング法によ り画像全域の格子点の座標を抽出する。パターンマッチ ングに使用するテンプレート画像20として、格子点近 傍の局所領域を用いる。また、照明状態や対象物の形状 40 により良好な二値化画像が得られない場合には、装置を 扱うオペレーターが制御用のパソコンに付随するマウス やキーボード等で手動で格子点の座標を抽出する方法を 用いる。画像変換式演算部5では、格子点座標抽出部4 で抽出した格子点の座標を用いて画像の変換式を算出す る。画像変換式の算出方法として、図5に示すように小 さな三角形をなす隣接した格子点において対象物に正方 格子模様を貼り付けて撮像した画像gの(x, y)座標 を (m1, n1), (m2, n2), (m3, n3) とし、 対象物に貼り付けた正方格子模様と同形状の格子模様を 50

カメラとの距離を変えずにカメラ撮像面と平行に展開し た状態で撮像した画像 f の (x´, y´) 座標を (p 1, q1), (p2, q2), (p3, q3) とする。この 3点を歪補正した位置に写像する線形変換の式(数1) は、(数2)の6つの方程式を各補正係数(a, b, c, d, e, h) について解くことにより求めることが できる。この変換式により3点に囲まれた画像の歪みを 補正することができ、この操作を全格子点の組に対して 繰り返すことにより、画像全域の歪みを補正することが

【0015】変換座標演算部6は、画像の全画素につい て画像変換式演算部5で算出した変換式にそれぞれ当て はめ、変換後の座標を求める。各画素がどの変換式に当 てはまるかの判定は、3点の格子点座標を繋ぐ直線を求 めて三角形を作り、3つの直線の内にあるか外にあるか にて判定する。

【0016】画像データ座標変換部7は、画像データ記 30 憶部3から格納している画像データを読込み、変換座標 演算部6により求めた変換後の座標データを基に別の画 像メモリに画像データを書込む。

【0017】曲面及び凹凸のような3次元形状の物体で は、歪みのある部分の格子模様は歪みのない部分の格子 模様よりも小さくなっており、情報が圧縮されているの で、画像データ補間処理部8により座標変換した際に生 ずる画像データ欠落を補間する。

【0018】画像データの補間の方法は、先ず格子点4 点に囲まれる座標変換後の画像から画像データが欠落し ている部分の座標を探索し、検索した座標の近傍3×3 画素または、5×5画素近傍の画像データを用いて画像 データを書込む。本実施例の場合、金属材料表面のクラ ック検出であり、クラックは0~255階調内の低い階 調に分布するため、書込む画像データは近傍の画像デー 夕の最小輝度値を書込む。

【0019】上記した処理により金属材料表面の曲面及 び凹凸のような歪んだ画像に分布するクラックをカメラ 撮像平面に展開することができる。

[0020]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、対象物のCADデータ

がないもの、または熱応力や衝撃等によりCADデータ と異なる形に変形した金属材料表面等の曲面及び凹凸の ような歪んだ3次元形状の画像において、対象物に正方 格子模様を貼り付けて撮影することにより、CADデー 夕等がなくとも対象物に正方格子模様を射影した状態の 映像が撮影可能であり、また対象物に貼り付けた正方格 子模様と同形状の格子模様をカメラとの距離を変えずに カメラ撮像面と平行に展開した状態で撮像した画像を取 り、両画像から格子点座標を抽出することにより座標変 換の式を作成することができ、作成した座標変換式によ 10 り撮像対象物の画像の歪を補正することが可能となる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例である画像歪補正装置の構成 *

* 図。

- 【図2】図1の画像歪補正フローを示す図。
- 【図3】本発明の画像撮影方法によるイメージ図。
- 【図4】本発明の格子座標点の抽出方法によるイメージ

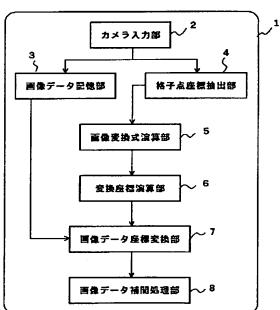
【図5】本発明の画像変換式作成時に用いる格子点を示 す図。

【符号の説明】

1…歪補正装置、2…カメラ入力部、3…画像データ記 憶部、4…格子点座標抽出部、5…画像変換式演算部、 6…変換座標演算部、7…画像データ座標変換部、8… 画像データ補間処理部、10…正方格子模様、11…カ メラ、12…カメラ撮像面、20…テンプレート画像。

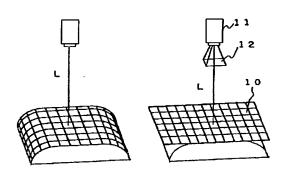
【図1】

図 1



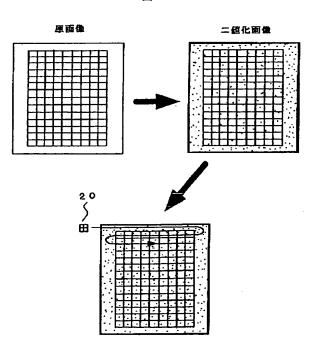
[図3]

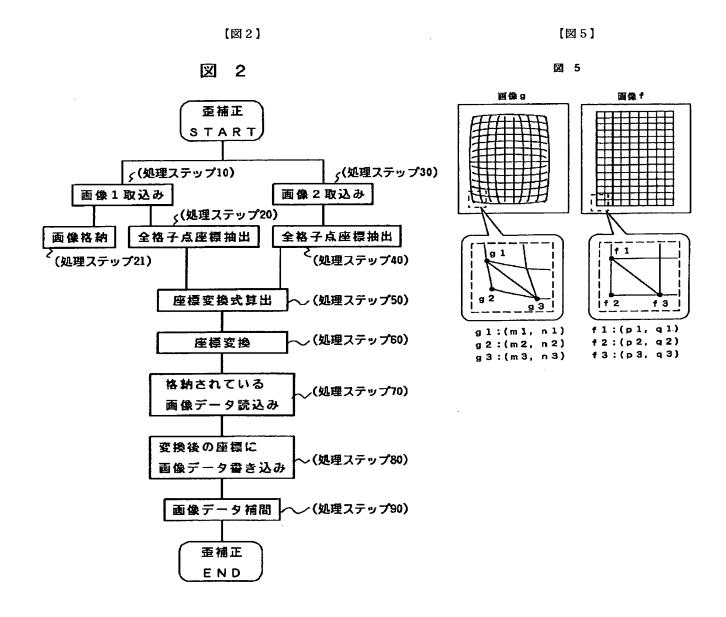
図 3



【図4】

図 4





フロントページの続き

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